TARIKERE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

The following draft bye-laws framed by the Tarikere Municipal Council, under Sections 46 and 48 of the Municipal Regulation of 1906, as amended by Regulation of 1911, are published for the information of the Public.

2. Any resident within the area of the Tarikere Municipality who has any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft bye-laws should communicate to the President, Tarikere Town Municipality, within one month from the date of this notification.

MEER MAHOMED,
For *President*,
Tarikere Town Municipality.

5-4-1925.

I

Bye-laws relating to Dangerous and Offensive Trades in the Town of Tarikere under Section 48 (1) (b) III and Section 151 of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

1. The bye-laws are called "the dangerous and offensive trade bye-laws".

2. In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale.—

(a) (1) Fire wood.
(2) Hay, straw or any dried fodder for cattle.
(3) Coal, charcoal.

(b) Or Storing for sale—
(4) Kerosene oil in godowns.
(5) Petroleum in godowns.
(6) Kerosene oil in tanks.
(7) Petroleum in tanks.
(8) Gun powder, blasting powder, fire works (including Patakees, etc.)
(9) Bamboos, poles, rafters, reapers, scantling and mats.
(10) Stone blasting.
(11) Calcium carbide in bulk.
(12) Cotton.

(*b*) Offensive trade means the business of—
(1) Boiling or storing offal, blood, bones, or rags.
(2) Storing hides, horns and skins tanning.
(4) Dyeing.
(5) Washing or drying of wool or hair.
(6) Making or manufacturing of tiles, pottery or other earthenware or lime.
(7) Making or manufacturing of bricks.
(8) Manufacturing oil by boiling.
(9) Camphor boiling.
(10) Soap making.
(11) Using any place as cartstand.
(12) Using any place as smithy.
(13) Stone quarrying.

(*c*) "Manager" means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

3. The manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in clause 2 above shall not use it as such without obtaining the license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid the period of currency, shall, whether application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

4. The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows :—

(*a*) For each class of business Rs. 2 per annum.

(*b*) For each class of business Rs. 2 per annum.

N.B.—In the case of hand-made bricks the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 100,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trade to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or restoring to the neighbourhood.

6. Every manager shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 5-30 P.M. for inspection by the President, Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or a Police Inspector and he shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such manager shall be bound to furnish to the President or Vice-President, whenever called upon to do so, such statistics as to show the quantity of goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades :—

(i) Every manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress or egress for the removal of the goods for quenching a fire, if any.

(ii) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of cumbustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(iii) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry, to the satisfaction of the President or the Vice-President.

(iv) He shall not allow smoking or the introduction of fire, or open light into the premises mentioned in bye-law 2 (*a*) and he shall always store sufficient quantity of water and sand to quench the fire, if any.

(v) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to, the neighbourhood.

(vi) He shall comply with any requisitions from the President or the Vice-President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying an error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In the case of offensive trades as defined in bye-law 2 (*b*) :—

(i) Every manager shall confine his trade to be carried on strictly in the place shown in the license.

(ii) He shall cause all materials received for the purpose of his trade to be stored when not required for immediate use in such a manner as to prevent the omission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(iii) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.

(iv) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited upon.

(v) He shall provide the premises with the proper drains and shall always keep them in good order.

(vi) He shall cause the premises to be cleaned at the close of every working day.

(vii) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of the trade which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President or the Vice-President especially for the purpose.

(viii) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(ix) He shall comply with any requisitions from the President or the Vice-President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to

the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.

(x) The President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for dangerous or offensive trade whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interests of the convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

(xi) The license to be granted for the dangerous and offensive trades shall be in the following form and shall be subject to such conditions as noted therein.

Tarikere Town Municipality.

License to carry on dangerous and offensive trades.

No.....

Date..... Fees Rupees.....

License No.....

Granted under the provisions of the bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*b*) (iii) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, subject to the undermentioned conditions.

To.....

For.....

At premises No..... ...in.....Division for the year ending 30th June 192 .

President,
Tarikere Town Municipality.

Conditions.

1. The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on the 30th June of the year for which it was granted, but the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

2. The license is not transferable.

3. The licensee shall strictly obey all rules and bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.

4. Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of the Municipal Regulation of 1906.

President,
Tarikere Town Municipality.

II.

Bye-laws relating to Bakery or Sweetmeat Shops, Hotels or Eating houses in the Town of Tarikere under Section 48 (1) (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Bakery or Sweetmeat Shops.

1. Bakery or Sweetmeat Shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets or other eatables for sale.

Any person who shall appear act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

2. All premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) An adequate supply of water shall be kept in the premises.

(*b*) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweetmeat shop.

(c) The premises shall have a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises.

3. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacturing of bread and sweetmeat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no sugar or flour shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of bakery or sweetmeat shop.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

6. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or a sweetmeat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

7. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

8. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat from any one place to any other place except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported dirty or unwholesome.

9. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be cleaned and stored in a clean rack.

10. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies dust and bad odours.

11. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 100.

12. The President or the Vice-President may at his discretion cancel the license for persistent infringement of the above bye-laws.

Bye-laws regarding Hotels or Eating houses framed under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

1. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

The proprietor or any person in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper thereof.

2. All eating houses and hotels shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(a) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(b) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from the approved source and shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities, in a suitable and covered clean receptacle placed in a clean place, a foot above the ground level.

(c) Kitchen and bathrooms shall be well-ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well-lighted and ventilated.

3. The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining halls.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping foodstuffs shall have a continual lining of tin, and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry sweetmeats confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No foodstuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption

6. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

7. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in an eating house.

8. All premises and all cooked and uncooked foodstuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Vice-President, the District Sanitary Officer or other Officer authorised on their behalf.

9. All cases of dangerous infectious disease such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers such as small-pox chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration shall be notified to the Vice-President forthwith.

10. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 100.

11. The President or the Vice-President may at his discretion cancel the license for persistent infringement of the above bye-laws.

Bye-laws regarding the Manufacture of Aerated Water framed under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Municipal Regulation, 1906.

1. The water used for the manufacture of ærated water shall be from any approved source.

2. (*a*) The water must be filtered before use.

(*b*) The filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the President, Vice-President or District Sanitary Officer may direct.

3. All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President or the Vice-President or the District Sanitary Officer may direct.

4. The room in which ærated water is manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair; the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be limewashed at least once in three months.

5. The water used for the manufacture of ærated water shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessel not approved of by the President or the Vice-President or the District Sanitary Officer.

6. Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

7. The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be clean and open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Vice-President, the District Sanitary Officer or any other Municipal Officer.

8. No ærated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacturer.

9. It shall be lawful for the President, Vice-President, the District Sanitary Officer, the Municipal Sanitary Inspector or any Municipal Officer authorised by the President or the Vice-President to enter into any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters at any time, when such place is open and to inspect or to take a sample bottles of any kind of ærated waters which are there manufactured, or kept for sale. Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

10. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for everyday after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 100.

11. The President or the Vice-President may at his discretion cancel the license for persistent infringement of the above bye-laws.

III.

Bye-laws for enforcing information concerning the occurrence of, and for prevention of the spread of Epidemic diseases amongst (i) men and, (ii) animals, framed under section 48(1) (i) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

I. (1) Every head of family, parent, guardian or nearest relative or owner or occupier or caretaker of a house or dwelling place shall, on his becoming cognizant of the occurrence of plague, cholera small-pox or influenza in such house or dwelling place, whether among the members of the house or among persons who have come from other places, immediately give information of the fact either personally or in writing to any officer of the Municipality not below the rank of Sanitary Inspector or to the nearest Police Station, who shall without the least delay report the matter to the Vice-President.

Every Medical person who treats, or becomes cognizant of the existence of, any infectious disease in any private or public dwelling other than a public hospital, shall give information of the same with the least possible delay to the said authority. Any person violating this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(2) Any person authorised by the Municipal President or Vice-President in this behalf, may, on the advice of a duly qualified Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon, at any time without notice or after giving such notice of his intention as shall in the circumstances appear to him to be reasonable, inspect any place in which any such infectious disease is suspected to exist and take such measures as he shall think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place and may remove from such house or dwelling place, persons suffering from infectious disease and persons in contact with such persons without proper lodging or accommodation or who are lodged in a building occupied by more than one family, to any hospital or place set apart for their due care and treatment provided no compulsion is used in this behalf on any account.

(3) The person so authorised shall take steps to cause such house or dwelling place to be temporarily vacated and forthwith disinfected or otherwise cleansed in the manner prescribed by such medical officer.

(4) No house or other building situated within the Municipal limits shall be let to or permitted to be occupied by any person whom the owner or occupier thereof knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from any such disease dangerous to public health at the time of such letting or permitting, without certificate from the District Sanitary Officer, as to the sanitary condition of such house or dwelling place and as to the suitability of accommodation therein for the reception of such patient, and no person shall let a building or part thereof, in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from any such disease without first having such building or part thereof disinfected to the satisfaction of the District Sanitary Officer.

Any person infringing this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liabale to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

II. (1) On the occurrence of any case of anthrax or glanders or rinderpest or any disease affecting horses, dogs, cattle, sheep or goats, notice of the same shall be given by the owner or caretaker of the affected animal, on his becoming cognizant of such disease either personally or in writing to the Assistant Veterinary Inspector, Veterinary Dispensary, Tarikere, or to the Sanitary Inspector of the Town; the latter will without delay report the matter to the Veterinary Inspector and to the Vice-President.

(2) The Assistant Veterinary Inspector shall, on receiving information of the existence of any such disease, make necessary enquiries, and if he is satisfied that the removal or segregation of the affected animal is necessary, require the owners to remove within a reasonable time, such animal to any institution maintained by the Municipality, for its due care and treatment, or to keep it at such place as may be approved of by him. On a report from the Assistant Veterinary Inspector that the destruction of any animal is necessary by reason of its suffering from such disease, the animal may be destroyed with the consent of the owner.

(3) Every place which is occupied by an animal suffering from such disease, and everything which may have come into contact with such animal whilst so suffering, shall be immediately cleansed and disinfected at the cost of the Municipality in such manner as may be required by the Assistant Veterinary Inspector, and if any such thing is, in the opinion of that Officer, not susceptible of efficient disinfection, he shall require it to be destroyed provided that for all articles so destroyed such compensation shall be paid as the President or the Vice-President, may, after necessary enquiry, consider reasonable.

(4) No stall or building occupied by an animal suffering from such disease, shall be re-occupied until at least seven days after it has been so disinfected.

(5) Whoever without reasonable excuse fails to remove any animal when required to do so under bye-law No. 2 or infringes the provisions of bye-laws 1 and 4 shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(6) Any dog found straying in any public street or place without a collar and apparently ownerless may be destroyed by any person so authorised by the President or Vice-President in that behalf.

IV.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (k) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

OCTROI.

The local limits of collecting Octroi duty shall be the Municipal Boundaries.

2. No articles liable to Octroi duty shall be brought within those limits except by one of the roads described in the schedule hereto annexed or by the Railway.

3. All persons bringing into or receiving from beyond the Octroi limits of the Town any such article, shall exhibit the same at the Octroi Katte or Station to allow of its being duly inspected by the Octroi staff.

4. The Octroi posts at which such inspection will be carried out shall be the Kattes on the roads described in Schedule, the Central Katte and the Municipal Office. Every person bringing dutiable articles within the Town shall report the fact at the 1st Katte he passes.

5. A table showing the Octroi duty leviable on the various articles shall be exhibited at every one of the Kattes and at the Municipal Office in a conspicuous part thereof.

6. When the goods are brought to the Katte they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the officer in charge of the Octroi collection. Upon ascertainment of the amount of Octroi payable on the goods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of the goods or shall deposit the same in the Bonded Warehouse. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in charge of the Octroi collection for the removal of goods showing the quantity or weight of the goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. In case the importer wishes to re-export the goods at once, he shall do so only after obtaining a free export pass subjecting the goods to the escort of an Octroi subordinate. A storage fee of 3 pies per manud per day shall be charged on the goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse after the expiry of the 3rd day or part thereof.

7. If the importer satisfies the manager that the goods are not to be consumed in the Town but exported, he will immediately be furnished with a free permit which will be handed over by the party to the kolkar at the Katte on the road by which the goods leave the Town limits.

8. For the purpose of appraising the value of goods, when the duty is assessed on the value of the same, the importers may be called upon to produce the original invoice of the goods for the inspection of the Katte karkoon or other Municipal Officer or Councillor. Should he fail to produce the same, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the said functionary at the current market rates and duty levied accordingly.

9. *Bonded warehouse.*—It shall be competent for the Municipal Council to provide a Bonded Warehouse for all or any kind of Octroiable goods and regulate its working by rules made hereafter from time to time.

The Bonded Warehouse shall be in charge of the Octroi Manegar.

If the consignee fails to take delivery of the dutiable articles deposited in the Bonded Warehouse after payment of the duty and demurrage in full within one month from the date of the receipt of the articles in the Bonded Warehouse, the Vice-President may, after due publication calling upon the consignee or any other lawful claimant to take delivery of the goods within seven days from the date of the issue of the notice, shall auction the articles and appropriate the proceeds towards the Municipal dues after duducting all expenses for the sale and publication, if the consignee or any lawful claimant does not claim the goods within the prescribed time.

REFUNDS.

10. *Refunds.*—Refunds of Octroi duty shall not be granted unles in the case of goods which are exported within three months of the date of their importation. Refunds shall not be given of any sum less than one rupee.

11. Any person claiming refund of the duty shall produce the goods in respect of which refund of duty is claimed together with the receipt and permit furnished to him under bye-law 6. He shall also produce an application in triplicate mentioning the circumstances that necessitated the exportation of the goods and giving such particulars as will be prescribed in this behalf by the president.

12. The officer in charge of the Octroi Katte, on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced, those for which receipt had been granted and the validity of the claim, shall endorse the three copies of the application with an export pass and keeping one copy in the office, shall deliver the other copies to the applicant.

13. All goods exported under such pass shall be produced by the exporter together with the duplicate pass at the Octroi Station of exit.

14. The Octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit will satisfy himself that the goods produced as being covered by the duplicate pass correspond with the entries in the pass presented with them.

15. If the goods are being exported otherwise than by rail and if the consignment appears to be duly covered by the pass, he shall retain the duplicate pass and return the triplicate pass to the exporter or his agent after due endorsement of the particulars specified in such form as may be prescribed by the President. Otherwise he shall retain both the duplicate and triplicate passes and shall report the circumstances forthwith for the orders of his immediate superior. If the goods are being exported under refund pass, he shall, in either case, allow the consignment to proceed.

16. If the goods are for export by rail, the Octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit shall retain the triplicate pass, pending production of a Railway receipt for the goods covered by the pass. Upon production of the Railway receipt, if, after due enquiry, the said Octroi subordinate is satisfied that the goods produced are covered by the pass, and also by the Railway receipt in question, he will then endorse on the Duplicate and Triplicate passes, respectively, the number and date of the Railway receipt and will return the triplicate copy to the person in charge of the goods, but he will retain the duplicate pass subject to disposal in the prescribed coruse of business.

17. In all cases in which refund is claimed, the triplicate pass duly endorsed as provided by bye-laws 15 and 16, respectively, must be produced at the Octroi Katte by the person seeking the refund and if, after due check, the officer in charge of the Octroi Katte is satisfied that a refund of Octroi duty covered by such pass is duly payable, he shall, if the amount so payable does not exceed Rs. 2, forthwith pay the same to the person presenting the triplicate pass. If the amount to be refunded exceeds Rs. 2 or if the officer in charge of the Octroi Katte sees any cause to refuse payment of any sum claimed, the claim shall be forwarded for the orders of the Vice-President. No refund of the amount paid on the imported goods shall be made in cases where the bulk has been broken or changed hands.

GENERAL.

18. *General.*—Importers of dutiable articles shall, if called upon by a requisition in writing signed by the Presidsnt or Vice-President within three months of import, account for the articles received by them by producing either a permit and receipt obtained in token of payment of Octroi duty or an export pass in proof of having exported the whole or part of the articles so received or otherwise. Any

breach of this bye-law will render the importer liable to punishment with a fine extending to ten times the value of octroi duty on such goods or to Rs. 25 whichever may be greater and the payment of octroi duty on the article unaccounted for.

19. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles who infringes bye-laws 3, 4, 6, 7 and 13 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

SCHEDULE I.

No.	Name of authorised routes	Octroi katties
1	Birur	Birur road katte
2	Santaveri Road	Santaveri katte
3	Shimoga Road	Katte near Tramway Station
4	Tarikere Railway Station	Katte near Railway Station

V.

BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTIONS 48 (1) (L) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

For Protecting Water.

No person shall bathe or wash or cleanse or caused to be washed or cleansed his body or that of another or any vehicle, carriage, cart or any animal or anything whatsoever in the Drinking Water Tank, *viz.*, Chikkere which is specially reserved for drinking purposes.

2. No person shall fish with nets, rod or otherwise contaminate water in the said tank.

3. Person infringing the above rules shall be liable to a penalty on conviction not exceeding Rs. 20 for each offence committed.

VI.

SECTION 48 (N).

Sanitation and Conservancy.

1. No rubbish mentioned in Section 127 of the Municipal Regulation shall be deposited except in Municipal bins.

2. Tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees and thatch and night soil shall not be deposited in Municipal bins.

3. Sullage, urine, etc., shall not be discharged into road side gutters without the special sanction of the President or Vice-President.

4. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. No person shall dry any bratties or cow dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls, and any one infringing this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. *Latrines.*—Any person easing himself either in the vicinity of or outside or in any part of any public latrines other than in the trench made for the purpose shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first time and one rupee for the second time and two rupees for each succeeding offences.

7. Persons affected with loathsome or infectious disease are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food and drink either in markets or bazaars of the Town, under a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.

8. All persons holding houses or lands within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction, to remove all evident causes of malaria and everywhere to discontinue as a hedge the use of pricklypear else milk hedge pear, etc., and to destroy these later where at present existing. They shall also have their premises kept neat and tidy and free from rank vegetation. All persons, who after due notice from the President or Vice-President has been given, fail to comply with the provisions of this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

VII.

SECTION 48 (o).

Regulating the disposal of carcasses of dead animals.

1. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall within twelve hours after its death either remove the carcass at his own expense without cutting it up or opening it to such place as may be set apart by the Municipality for the reception of such carcasses or report its death to the Sanitary Inspector of the Town and in such latter case, shall pay to the said Sanitary Inspector the expense of removing the carcass at such a rate as the President or Vice-President from time to time determines.

Any breach of this bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

VIII.

SECTION 48 (p).

Deposit of goods or materials temporarily on land vested in the Municipal Council.

1. No person shall deposit any goods or materials on any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council without the written permission of the President or Vice-President.

2. The amount chargeable for the deposit of goods or materials on any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council shall be calculated at the rate of one anna per month per superficial yard of the area occupied and shall be payable in advance.

3. If the owner of any goods or materials deposited on any street or place open to the traffic of foot passengers or vehicles fails to make suitable arrangements for guarding against danger to traffic, the President or Vice-President shall cause a notice to be served on him to make such arrangements within 24 hours after receipt of the notice and on his failure to comply with the notice, the President or Vice-President shall enclose a bill of cost for carrying out the work at the owner's expense. The arrangements to be made shall be clearly and definitely specified in the notice.

4. If within 24 hours after receipt of the said notice, the owner fails to make the arrangements so specified or to show sufficient cause why such arrangements should not be made, the Sanitary Inspector in charge shall forthwith make the arrangements specified in the notice and recover the cost of the same from the owner according to the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation. The owner shall have an opportunity within seven days after receipt of the bill to show cause to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President that the arrangements made were unnecessary.

5. The following is the scale of fees for obstructions and encroachments of different kinds :—

(*a*) The awnings 3 pies per square yard per month.

(*b*) The fees for obstructions shall be charged at the scale mentioned above and such charges shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the Regulation for the recovery of consolidated rates.

6. Any person who takes out a license for a certain area and subsequently occupies a greater area without taking out a license for the excess so occupied, shall be liable to pay such excess area an amount calculated at the rate of one anna per month per superficial yard of the area so occupied. The default of payment renders the cancellation of the license. The amount shall be recoverable by the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation IX.

Regarding the erection of buildings pendals or other temporary structures on public streets and lands vested in the Municipal Council

BUILDINGS.

7. Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meaning of Section 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906, any building in the Town of Tarikere shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President or Vice-President.

Such notice shall be accompanied with a site plan of land on which the structure is proposed to be built drawn to scale of not less than ten feet to an inch showing.—

(*a*) The position of the building and appurtenant out-buildings to be erected on the land.

(*b*) The area to be occupied by the building and out building on the land.

(*c*) The names (if any) or description of the adjacent road, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings and

(*d*) The number of the lot and the number of the lot and the name of the block and street or road in which the land is situated.

2. The plan required to be propuced under Section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch.

It shall show in sections and elevations, the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor, if any; the depth and thickness of the foundations: the height and thickness of the plinth and wall above the plinth; the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof.

The aforesaid plan shall further show the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such side drain with reference to the central line of the street or road. The licenses and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

3. No foundation of new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals, or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President or shall in their opinion have become innocuous.

4. No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

5. No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana, aloe, prickly pear or objectionable plant, or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

6. No new building shall be erected by any person the foundation of the wall of which along the road is less than 3 (three) feet from the side drain.

7. The level of the plinth or basement of any building shall not be less than a foot and half above the ground level.

8. The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete, or upon some solid and sufficient subs-tructure as a foundation.

Provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface of the siteof such building, *i.e.*, within three feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footings may be omitted, if the surface of the rock be properly cleaned and stepped or gagged to receive the first course of masonary.

The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof shall not be less than seven feet from the floor to the ceiling and the rooms shall be well ventilated.

9. The eaves of buildings, sunshades to window, water spouts to drain roof water shall not project beyond the side street drain adjoining the house and the spouts shall be led down to the ground.

10. The steps to get up the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the outer edge of the side drain of the road.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVIES OR LATRINES.

11. Every place, other than a water closet or bath-room situated within any house building or enclosure, and habitually used for the purpose of calls of nature or for keeping human excreta shall be considered to be a privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye-law.

12. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, in connection with such buildings as chattram, agraharam and tenements, etc., construct such number of privies and in such manner as shall be prescribed in each case by the President or Vice-President.

13. A person who shall construct a new privy, whether in connection with a building or not shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position and manner only as shall be approved of by the President or Vice-President.

14. Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 on conviction before a Magistrate as provided in the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, sections 96 and 96.

Re PENDALS OR OTHER TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.

1. No pendals or other temporary structures for marriage or other purposes shall be erected in any street, line or public thoroughfare or in any place within the Municipal limits, without the written permission from the President or Vice-President. On receipt of application for permission to put up such structure, specifying the situation, size and other particulars, licenses will be issued by the President or Vice-President if they see no objections thereto on such conditions as they may think necessary to provide for the public convenience and safety on payment of the following fees:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For a marriage pendal 1	2	0	0
For other pendals or structures	2	0	0

2. No pendal shall occupy more than 1—3rd of the breadth of the road.

3. No pendal shall ordinarily be allowed to stand for more than fifteen days. An extension of time may be granted on payment of half of the original fee but not so as to exceed a month from the commencement.

(*a*) If the expiration of time allowed in the license, or period granted in extension thereto on special application, the person that put the structure does not remove it, the President or Vice-President will issue a notice to the defaulter for its removal within such time as may be fixed by them in each case; at the end of which time, they may have it removed and the cost of such removal shall be recoverable from the defaulter as a Municipal demand.

Any person who commits any breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for the first offence and Rs. 10 for each subsequent offences.

Re the ERECTION OF PENDALS ON VACCANT LANDS WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL LIMITS FOR DRAMARS, ETC., DURING NIGHTS.

(4) License for the erection of pendals for dramas and other performances, may be given by the President or Vice-President in writing on receipt of application under the following conditions, after charging Rs. 5 as license fees and a ground rent of Rs. 5 for a space of 1,000 sq. yards.

(1) The structure be not less than 12 ft. high at every point.

(2) That door ways each at least 7 ft. high and 4 ft. broad be provided at intervals of not more than 20 ft. along the sides of the structure so that no portion of a side exceeding 20 feet may be left without a door.

(3) That curtains and chicks may be employed to cover the door ways, but nothing of a nature to barr free egrees.

(4) That no rotten cloth be used in the construction of such structure.

(5) That cross beams or rafters of the roof of such structure shall not be tied together with rope or cumbustible materials.

(6) The globes, chandeliers, etc., in such structure shall be suspended by main rods, not by ropes.

(7) That such iron rods shall extend not less than four feet from the ceiling and shall not be draped with cloth.

(8) That all lights and chandeliers shall be at a distance not less that 2 feet from the side walls of such structure.

(9) That the permit holder shall keep outside each such structure 4 large sized casks and 10 chatties constantly filled with water.

(10) That no cooking shall be allowed within any such structure unless the cooking place be surrounded by a bamboo making six feet high plastered over with a thick coat of mud. This bye-law does not apply to pendals for Dasara Moharam or other public purposes.

5. The license holder shall keep the permit at the site occupied and produce when required by the President or Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or any municipal officer authorised by the President or Vice-President for inspection.

6. No license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for that purpose to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to the neighbourhood.

7. The President or Vice-President, shall have the power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for the erection and occupation of the place as a theatre, whenever they deem necessary in the interests, convenience and safety of the public generally, or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to, the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

8. Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 on conviction before a Magistrate.

BYE-LAWS *re* THE VACANT BUILDING SITES UNDER SECTION 48 (W).

(1) It shall be competent for the President or Vice-President, to declare that any vaccant land within the municipal limits is fit for use as a building site and to call upon the owner or if the owner cannot be ascertained or found, the person in possession of the site or where any doubt, or uncertainty exists as to the ownership or possession, by persons interested in such site, to errect and complete a building upon it within a period fixed by the President or Vice-President not exceeding six months provided however, that in cases in which the President or Vice-President may deem fit and proper, they may insist upon him to keep the site at least clean, though he is not in a position to erect the building. Failure to do so after the notice being served, shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

Re THE SALE OF VACANT BUILDING SITES BY THE MUNICIPALITY BY A PUBLIC AUCTION OR OTHERWISE UNDER SECTION 48 (W).

1. It shall be competent for the President or Vice-President with the sanction of Government to dispose of the vacant building sites vested in the Municipal Council by public auction or otherwise on receipt of applications.

The President or Vice-President shall reserve to themselves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

3. No site shall be granted to anybody who does not want the same for *bona fide* purposes of building a house.

4. All sales shall be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Council.

5. The applicant within six months from the date of the grant of the site shall collect the building materials on the site and within one year shall complete the building.

6. If the applicant fails to complete the building within the time fixed, the site will be liable to be resumed, the purchaser forfeiting all claim for compensation.

7. The buildings are to be substantial structures with a presentable frontage and necessary arrangements made for conservancy purposes in the rear as per Bye-laws No. 7.

8. No transfer of any site will become valid unless and until it has been sanctioned and recognized by the President or Vice-President.

X.

FOR CONTROLLING THE UNWIELDY TRAFFIC SECTION 48 (V).

1. The President or Vice-President may from time to time prohibit the use of any road, street, or lane for any particular purpose, and any person infringing that prohibition, shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for the first and Rs. 50 for each subsequent offence.

2. No person shall bring and store for sale within the municipal limits any timber or firewood without the license to be granted by the President or Vice-President specifying the place and conditions of storing or otherwise disposing of the same.

3. Persons who have already stored firewood or timber in a place not suited for the purpose shall be insisted upon their removal, failure to do so, after the issue of a notice within the time allowed, shall render themselves liable for a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

4. Any cart or carts entering the municipal limits with the passengers or laden with commodities of any description or character, for sale or otherwise, are not allowed to stand so as to cause obstruction to general traffic in the crowded thoroughfares and streets of the Municipality beyond the time necessary or ordinarily required for unloading or otherwise, after which, the cart or carts must either proceed to their destination or to one of the public or private bandy stand.

(*a*) The owners or other persons in charge of such cart or carts as shall be found standing in the public roads or thoroughfares contrary to this bye-law shall, on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the first and Rs. 10 for every subsequent offence.

5. All carts loaded with fuel, straw, or bamboos shall not be allowed to stand on the public roads or streets other than in *shandy* market set apart by the municipality for the purpose. Breach of this bye-law will subject the cart-driver to a penalty before a Magistrate, not exceeding Re. 1 for each offence.

6. All carts and conveyances shall be compelled to keep to their left side of the road to enable carriages to meet and pass on the right side.

Any one infringing this bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
SECTION 48 (w).

1. Whoever without the permission in writing of the President or Vice-President destroys any Municipal property or any tree, plucks any fruit or flower in any Municipal garden, road or other property or whoever cuts or roots up grass so as to damage the sides or embankment of any Municipal road or whoever makes a public thoroughfare of any Municipal garden or property not intended for such a purpose, will on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

2. Horses shall not to be trained or broken in on the public streets. No furious riding is allowed thereon. Any one infringing this bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

3. Any occupier or owner of a house neglecting to enclose his compound-yard with a wall or fence of such material as may be approved of by the President or Vice-President or neglecting to repair any fallen wall or gate pillar or to cope the compound-wall within one month after a notice has been served on him, shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

4. Any owner of a piece of vacant land who fails to enclose the same, with a compound-wall or fence of such material as the President or Vice-President may approve of within one month after a notice has been served on him, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. Any person who vends or hawks meat, or any kind of fish in the street of the town of Tarikere shall, on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. Whoever chops firewood on any public street or road so as to damage the street or road or so as to cause danger, inconvenience to the public, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

7. All vehicles of any description should have lighted lamps.—

(i) Whoever drives a vehicle of any description on any road within Municipal limits between the hours of 7 P.M. and 4 A.M. without having a lighted lantern shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 provided that heavy goods carts, proceeding at a walking pace may be provided with one lighted lantern to be hung from the centre of the cart.

(ii) Whoever drives any goods cart drawn by bullocks within Municipal limits shall proceed with a walking pace and the bullocks shall be bridled with rope of sufficient strength to admit of the drivers having perfect control over them, any breach of these directions shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(iii) Whoever lets cows, bullocks, asses, goats and tatus, etc., to stray in public road without having a perfect control over them shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(iv) Whoever rides any bicycle, motor bicycle or motor car on the public road without a bell or horn or without proper lights between the hours of 7 P.M. and 4 A.M. shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(v) All bicycles, motor bicycles, motor cars shall run within the limits of the Municipality at the rate of 10 miles or 12 miles an hour only. Breach of this direction shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

8. Whoever lets off fireworks or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or likely to cause danger for persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

9. Any person who affixes any posting bill, placard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any Government or municipal building, wall, board, fence, or pole without the consent of the officer in charge thereof or without such consent as aforesaid writes upon, soils, defacees, or makes any such building wall, board, fence, or pole with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

MEER MAHOMED,
for President,
Tarikere Municipality.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL BOARDS.

No. L. 7681—*Ml.* 56-24-264, *dated* 27*th April* 1925.

Under Rule (i) of the Rules for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Town and Minor Municipal Councils, issued with Notification No. 4999--Ml. 45-18-4, dated the 30th September 1918, the election of Mr. K. Rayappa as Vice-President of the Kunigal Municipal Council, is approved.

No. L. 7683—*Ml.* 57-24-324, *dated* 27*th April* 1925.

The following shall be substituted for the names of the elected Councillors of the Banavar Municipal Council in the Hassan District constituted in Notification No. L. 7448--Ml. 57-24-322, dated 18th April 1925 and published at page 228 of Part II-A of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 23rd April 1925 :—

1. Mr. Rayasada Krishnappa.
2. „ Shanbhog Krishnappa.
3. „ Syed Budan Sab.
4. „ Ananthaiya Setty.

No. L. 7678—*Ml.* 56-24-259, *dated* 27*th April* 1925.

Under Rule (1) of the Rules for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Town and Minor Municipal Councils issued with Notification No. 4999—Ml. 45-18-4, dated the 30th September 1918 the election of Mr. Sendi Anjanappa as Vice-President of the Minor Municipal Council of Goribidnur is approved.

No. L. 7654—*Ml.* 56-24-260, *dated* 27*th April* 1925.

Under Rule (1) of the Rules for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Town and Minor Municipal Councils issued with Notification No. 4999--Ml. 45-18-4, dated the 30th September 1918, the election of Mr. B. Subbiah Naidu as Vice-President of the Bagepalli Municipal Council is approved.

No. L. 7699—*L. B.* 9-24-60, *dated* 28*th April* 1925.

Under Rule 22 of the Rules for the election of members of the Village Panchayets published with Government Notification No. 959—L. B. 6-18-2, dated 13th July 1918 and amended by Government Notification No. L. 2700—L. B. 34-21-2, dated the 11th November 1921, the term of office of the existing members of the Village Panchayets in the Dodballapur and Channapatna Taluks is extended till the end of April 1925 pending their reconstitution.

By Order,
B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government
Local and Legislative Department.